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June 30, 1994

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1994

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Mr. William F. Caton
Secretary
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: Notification of Permitted Written Ex Parte
Presentation in MM Docket Nos. 92-266 & 93-215

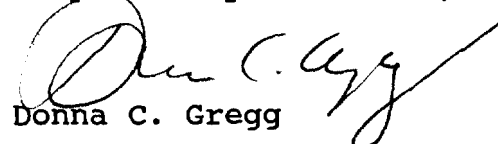
Dear Mr. Caton:

ParCable, Inc. by its attorneys and pursuant to Section 1.1206(a)(1) of the Commission's rules, hereby submits two copies of this memorandum regarding a permitted ex parte presentation to Commission officials regarding MM Docket Nos. 96-266 & 93-215.

Today at 11:00 a.m. Michael Grannon of ParCable, Inc. along with Donna C. Gregg of Wiley, Rein & Fielding, met with Patrick Donovan, Deputy Chief of Cable Services Bureau and Hugh Boyle, Accountant, Cable Services Bureau. The discussion related to the attached issues raised in the above-named companies' pleadings in the cable rate regulation dockets cited above.

Kindly direct any questions regarding this matter to the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,


Donna C. GreggDCG/ddl
Attachmentcc: Patrick Donovan
Hugh BoyleNo. of Copies rec'd 0+1
List ABCDE

Example 1 - Cost of Service Form

Comparison of Disparate Effects of New Rules On Income Tax Reimbursement Between C Corporations and S Corporations, Partnerships and Sole Proprietorships ("S Corp's")
Assumed Results For Base Year For Both C Corp And S Corp Cols. Company Example:
(Assumes Same Reimbursement Treatment - No Adjustment To ROL C Income Tax Allowance)

Revenue Calculations

ROL

A	Net Investment In Assets	
B	Investor's Fair Rate of Return p.a.	
C	Equity Fair Return On Investment p.a.	
D	Less: Annual Interest Expense	
E	Equity Interest Adjusted Fair Rate of Return p.a. (B-FRC)	

Results For C Corp & S Corp Cols. Company Example
\$10,000,000
\$1,125,000

Expenses

Interest

F	Annual Income Tax Allowance On RFRNCI - If Only Federal Income Taxes @ 35.0%	
G	Base Year = Grossed-Up By (D*(1-.35))(.35)	
H	C Corp Fair Year = Grossed-Up By (E*(1-.35))(.35)	
I	S Corp Interest And Distributions Adjusted Fair Rate of Return (RDAFRCI)	
J	Net Year Income Tax Allowance:	
K	C Corp = F;	
L	S Corp = Allowance On RDAFRCI - If Only Federal Income Taxes @ 35.00% Grossed-Up By (H*(1-.35))(.35)	

Other Expenses

J	Annual Expenses, Other Than Income Taxes and Interest	
K	Annual Interest Expenses	
L	Total Expenses (Base Year = F + J + K; First Year = I + J + K)	

Revenue

M	Annual Revenue (C + L)	
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Earnings Retained in Business Calculations

N	Revenue	
O	Less: Expenses Other Than Income Taxes	
P	Equity C Corp Pre-Tax Earnings	
Q	Less: C Corp Income Taxes = 35.0% of O = S Corp Shareholder Distributions	
R	Equity Earnings Retained in Business	
S	Earnings Retained in Shareholder Investment in Assets	

Notes:

- For Purposes of Allocation, This Example Uses The Top Federal Rate For C Corp's, Even Though The Top Rate For S Corp's Owners Is Higher (38.6%).
- S Corp Must Charge Less Than C Corp And Therefore Has Less To Reinvest In Business Than C Corp. Despite Same Fundamental Cost Structure and Same Fair Return On Investment.
- If S Corp Were Treated Same As C Corp, Effect On Cash Flows And Cash Subsequent Rates Would Be The Same.
- S Corp's Will Include Distributions To Shareholders For Income Taxes On Cash Equity Earnings, And The New Rules Would Not Allow These Distributions For Income Taxes To Be Reimursed Through Rates, Thereby Effectively Lowering The Net Return On Investment For a S Corp (Versus A Slightly Increased C Corp).

Revenue Calculations

For C Corp - Assumed Fair Rate
\$10,000,000
\$1,125,000

For S Corp - Assumed Fair Rate
\$10,000,000
\$1,125,000

\$10,000,000
\$1,125,000

\$10,000,000
\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000
nil
nil
nil

\$1,125,000
nil
\$1,125,000
\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000
\$1,125,000
\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000
\$1,125,000
\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000

\$1,125,000

Earnings Retained in Business Calculations

N	Revenue	
O	Less: Expenses Other Than Income Taxes	
P	Equity C Corp Pre-Tax Earnings	
Q	Less: C Corp Income Taxes = 35.0% of O = S Corp Shareholder Distributions	
R	Equity Earnings Retained in Business	
S	Earnings Retained in Shareholder Investment in Assets	

Example 2 - FCC Form 1205 Format

Comparison of Disparate Effects of New Rules On Income Tax Reimbursement Between C Corporations and S Corporations, Partnerships and Sole Proprietorships ("S Corp's")

Assumed Results For Base Year For Both C Corp And S Corp Cable Company Examples:
(Assuming Same Regulatory Treatment - No Adjustments To ROI Or Income Tax Allowance)

Revenue Calculations		Results For C Corp & S Corp Cable Companies \$10,000,000
ROI		
A	Net Investment In Assets	
B	Times: Fair Rate of Return p.a.	11.25%
Gross-Up		
C	Assume Only Federal Income Tax Rate	35.00%
D	Interest Expense	\$500,000
E	Base Return On Investment (A * B)	\$1,125,000
F	Interest Deductibility Factor (D/E)	
G	Effective Tax Rate (C * (1-F))	
S-Corp Adjustment		
H	Base Return On Investment (A * B)	
I	Distributions (r's Base Year Income Taxes)	
J	Returns Subject To Income Tax (H - I)	
K	Returns Percentage Subject To Income Tax (J/H)	
Grossed-Up ROI		
L	Gross-Up Rate: C Corp = $(1/(1-G))$; S Corp = $(1/(1-(G*K)))$	
M	Grossed-Up Rate of Return (B * L)	
N	Return On Investment Grossed-Up For Taxes (A * M)	
Expenses (Other Than Income Taxes)		
O	Annual Income Tax Allowance On Return On Investment For Base Year = 35.00%	\$505,789
P	Annual Expenses, Other Than Income Taxes and Interest	\$3,000,000
Q	Plus: Annual Interest Expense	\$500,000
R	Equals: Total Expenses, Other Than Income Taxes	\$4,195,789
Revenue		
S	Annual Revenue (C + K)	\$5,230,789
Earnings Retained In Business Calculations		
T	Revenue	\$5,230,789
U	Less: Expenses Other Than Income Taxes	\$3,500,000
V	Equals: Pre-Tax Earnings	\$1,730,789
W	Less: C Corp Income Taxes = 35.00% of O = S Corp Shareholder Distributions	\$505,789
X	Equals: Earnings Retained In Business	\$1,125,000
Y	Earnings Retained In Business/Net Investment In Assets	11.25%

First Year's Results Based on Base Year's Expense Structure But Revised Rate Rules:

Revenue Calculations		
I For C Corp - Allowed For Rate Setting	\$10,000,000	
	11.29%	
	35.00%	
	\$500,000	
	\$1,125,000	
	0.4444	
	0.1944	
	na	\$1,125,000
	na	\$605,789
	na	\$519,231
	na	0.4615
	1.2414	1.0986
	0.1397	0.1236
	\$1,396,562	\$1,236,915
	na	na
	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
	\$500,000	\$500,000
	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
	\$4,896,562	\$4,736,915
Earnings Retained In Business Calculations		
	\$4,896,562	\$4,736,915
	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
	\$1,396,562	\$1,236,915
	\$486,793	\$432,570
	\$907,759	\$803,345
	9.06%	8.03%

Notes:

- For Purposes of Illustration, This Example Uses The Top Federal Rate For C Corp's, Even Though The Top Rate For S Corp's Owners is Higher (39.6%).
- S Corp Must Charge Less Than C Corp And Therefore Has Less To Reinvest In Business Than C Corp, Despite Same Fundamental Cost Structure and Same Fair Return On Investment.
- If S Corp Was Treated Same As C Corp, Effect On Cable Entity Cash Flows And Cable Subscribers' Rates Would Be The Same.
- S Corp's Will Make Distributions To Shareholders For Income Taxes On Cable Entity Earnings, And The New Rules Would Not Allow These Distributions For Income Taxes To Be Reimbursed Through Rates, Thereby Effectively Lowering The Net Return On Investment For a S Corp (Versus A Similarly Situated C Corp).

Example 3 - FCC Form 1205 Format - Revised To Match Cost of Service Results (S Corp Does Not Match Exactly)

Assumed Results For Base Year For Both C Corp And S Corp Cable Company Examples:
(Assuming Same Regulatory Treatment - No Adjustments To ROL Or Income Tax Allowance)

Revenue Calculations

ROL

A	Net Investment In Assets
B	Times, Fair Rate of Return p.a.

Base-Line

C	Assumes Only Federal Income Tax Rate
D	Interest Expense
E	Base Return On Investment (A * B)
F	Interest Deductibility Factor (D/E)
G	Effective Tax Rate (C * (1-F))

S-Corp Adjustments

H	Base Return On Investment (A * B)
I	Distributions (C's Base Year Income Taxes)
J	Returns Subject To Income Tax (H - I)
K	Returns Percentage Subject To Income Tax (J/H)

Grossed-Up ROL

L	Gross-Up Rate: C Corp = $((1-G)/(1-K))$; S Corp = $((1-G)/(1-K*(1+Q)))$
M	Grossed-Up Rate of Return (B * L)
N	Return On Investment Grossed-Up For Taxes (A * M)

Business (Other Than Income Taxes)

O	Annual Income Tax Allowance On Return On Investment For Base Year = 35.00%
P	Annual Expenses, Other Than Income Taxes and Interest
Q	Plus Annual Interest Expenses
R	Equals: Total Expenses, Other Than Income Taxes

Revenues

S	Annual Revenue (C * N)
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Earnings Retained In Business Calculations

T	Revenue
U	Less: Expenses Other Than Income Taxes
V	Equals: Pre-Tax Earnings
W	Less: C Corp Income Taxes = 35.00% of O = S Corp Shareholder Distributions
X	Equals: Earnings Retained In Business
Y	Earnings Retained In Business/Net Investment In Assets

Results For C Corp & S Corp Cable Company
\$10,000,000
\$1,250,000

Revenue Calculations

For C Corp - Assumed For Base Year
\$10,000,000
\$1,250,000

For S Corp - Assumed For Base Year
\$10,000,000
\$1,250,000

35.00%
\$500,000
\$1,750,000
0.4444
0.1944

35.00%
\$500,000
\$1,750,000
0.4444
0.1944

1.2967
0.1462
\$1,461,538

35.00%
\$500,000
\$1,750,000
0.4444
0.1944

\$4,961,538

Earnings Retained In Business Calculations

\$4,961,538
\$3,500,000
\$1,461,538
\$1,461,538
\$3,500,000
\$777,848
7.76%

First Year's Results Based on Base Year's Business Structures Plus Revised Rate Rules:

Notes:

1. For Purpose of Illustration, This Example Uses The Top Federal Rate For C Corp's, Even Though The Top Rate For S Corp's Owners Is Higher (28.6%).
2. S Corp Must Charge Less Than C Corp And Therefore Has Less To Retain In Business Than C Corp, Despite Same Fundamental Cost Structure and Same Fair Return On Investment.
3. If S Corp Were Treated Same As C Corp, Effect On Cable Entry Cash Flows And Cable Subscribers' Rates Would Be The Same.
4. S Corp's Will Make Distributions To Shareholders For Income Taxes On Cable Entry Earnings, And The New Rules Would Not Allow These Distributions For Income Taxes To Be Returned Through Rates, Thereby Effectively Lowering The Net Return On Investment For a S Corp (Versus A Similarly Structured C Corp).